

THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBLEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday, March 10, 1853.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

We are indebted to the St. Joseph Valley Register—Extra, for the Presidents Inaugural Message. In giving which, some other matter is crowded out; but we trust our friends will bear with us for so doing.

The Railroad meeting held here on last Saturday was well attended, and the meeting was truly an enthusiastic one.—The President and Chief Engineer each delivered an address, which were truly interesting to our citizens.

Those wishing to take stock in this road, must take it during the present month, for on the first of April the books are to be closed.

On the 15th inst., a Railroad meeting is to be held at Rochester, Fulton county, Ind., to take into consideration the propriety of building an air line Railroad from Fort Wayne to the Mississippi River. Fulton county seems to be inclined to do something now.

We invite special attention to the Advertisement of W. L. PIATT. He has commenced the Cabinet business in good earnest, to which he has added the Chair manufacturing business.

We called at his Shop a few days ago, and was indeed surprised to see such a quantity of material in our Town. He has some bureaus which speak for themselves.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—We are indebted to Messrs. Witter & Miller, of South Bend, for a copy of the above work—complete in one volume. They have the work for sale at their Book Store in South Bend, either by wholesale or retail, and will send the cheap Edition to any part of the West free of postage, upon receipt of fifty cents in Postoffice stamps, or current money. Send your orders to them, and we guarantee they will be promptly attended to.

See their advertisement in another column of this paper.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

The following persons were elected to the different offices to which their respective names are attached, on Monday last, to serve the present year.

Trustees.
N. SHERMAN
WM. M. DUNHAM
RUFUS BROWN
THOMAS McDONALD
L. C. BARBER
Marshal.
JOSEPH McELWRAITH
Treasurer.
J. B. N. KLINGER
Assessor.
JOHN HOUGHTON
Clerk.
H. P. STEELE
Street Commissioner.
JOHN GYPE.

The following correspondence relative to the address which appears on our first page, was received too late to immediately precede the address—it's more appropriate place.

PLYMOUTH, March 7th, 1853.
P. G. P. S.—C. M. D. BARNETT:—In accordance with a resolution offered and unanimously adopted at our public meeting at the Methodist E. Church, on the afternoon of March 1st, I herewith request a copy of your address delivered on that occasion, for publication.

Permit me to add that a willingness to gratify the public on this occasion, will be highly honorable to yourself, and creditable to the order to which we belong, and of untold amount of good to the great and glorious cause of temperance.

With sentiments of the highest regard,
I am truly yours,
In the bonds of our order,
S. M. FERSHING, P. S.

PLYMOUTH, March 7. 1853.
To the Presiding Sister of Invincible Union, D. of T.

DEAR SISTER:—In compliance with your request, I herewith forward to you a copy of my address. In doing so, I am actuated by the judgment of those I esteem wiser, and better acquainted with the wants of this community than myself. I must say in all sincerity, that I think my feeble effort has been quite too highly rated. But I submit it as it is, with the most sincere wish—but at the same time with little expectation—that it may accomplish more for the cause we have espoused, than has even been conceived by the most sanguine.

With my best wishes for the final triumph of the principles of our order in your community, and throughout the land,

I remain, dear sister, yours truly,
In Virtue, Love and Temperance.
C. M. D. BARNETT.

GEN. PIERCE'S INAUGURAL.

My COUNTRYMEN:—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne, to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself. The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of this republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but nothing like apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, notas to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, and responsible only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers.

I ought to be, and am truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence. But this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness—you must sustain me with your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent complexity of duties in the administration, both of home and foreign affairs. Whether the elements of inherent force in the republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territorial population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his country made the then recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the confederation of the United States, one of the subjects of especial congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassment of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and ably fulfilled by our fathers.

It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say, that although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was insensibly strong.

In respect, in population, and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad intelligent comprehension of right, and an all pervading purpose to maintain them stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessity of the times.—The thoughts of the men of that day were as prophetic as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step, advanced beyond governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against dangers which have threatened from abroad and an internal agitation which has at times feebly menaced at home.

They have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illumined by the dawning light of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of—it was a thing realized. They had not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirmed to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should waive, but to be cheered by their steady and increasing radiance. In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty. It has spoken and it will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy and encouragement to those who listened to those which pronounced for the largest national liberty. But after all, the most enthusiastic and potent appeal for freedom, will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently the power of our confederacy repays in our example, but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based on the eternal principles of right and justice. Our Fathers decided for themselves, both upon the power to declare, and the power to strike. They were their own judges on the circumstances under which it became necessary for them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us.

The energy with which that great conflict opened under the guidance of a benevolent Providence, and the endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation were only surpassed by the wisdom and patience, and spirit of concession which characterized all the earthly fathers; and the impressive evidence of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of the institutions formed by our sires has dispelled a weight of solicitude, which at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects.

The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have brought nearly three fold their original numbers while your possessions stock the shores of the two great oceans. And yet this vast increase of people and of territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States, and the

federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid foreboding of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future, essential to the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world.

Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.

We have nothing in or position our history to invite aggression. We have everything to impress upon the cultivation of relations of peace and unity with all nations. I intend my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legislative scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An Administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege as a nation, to speak as a distant past.—The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant ground for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief; but if your past is limited, your future is boundless. The obligation that through the unexplored pathway of advancement will be limitless in duration. Hence, sound and comprehensive statesmanship should embrace no less the distant future than the urgent present.—The great object of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interest of the rest of mankind.—With the neighboring nations of our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidated by their strength, and pursue the path of prosperity and happiness.

If in the course of this month we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent, and from their wars, their troubles and anxieties, we have been almost entirely exempt.—While these are confined to the nation which gave them existence, and within their separate jurisdiction they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies, in the cause of human freedom, and universal advancement.

But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people. With these views formally and earnestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require prompt reciprocity.

The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained.—So long as he can discover every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and his right must be acknowledged, to stand unblushed even in the presence of princes, with the proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in his legitimate pursuits, be a wanderer so far from home, that the agent whom he shall leave behind, in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity.

He must realize that upon every sea, and upon every soil or clime, he may respectfully seek the protection of our flag. American citizenship is an immovable panoply for the security of American rights. In this connection it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm the principles which should now be regarded fundamental. The rights, security and repose of this confederacy, reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond their present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible. The opportunities of observation furnished by brief experience as a soldier, confirms in my own mind, the opinion entreated and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies would be not only dangerous but unnecessary.

They also illustrated the importance, I might well say, the absolute necessity, of a military, civil and practical skill, furnished in such an eminent degree by the institutions which have made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, and gallantry and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone.

The army as organized must be a nucleus around which in every time of need the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence, the nation-

and militia, may be readily formed with a well disciplined and efficient organization, and the self-devotion of the Navy on their part as a pledge for the future and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor.

But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you will expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectancy be not realized, I frankly confess that one of my leading desires will be doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aid for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can confer no prerogative or unfortunate desire for preferment, so every public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed.

Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government, but a claim for office, is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect his administration to be regardless of his responsibility, and the obvious elements of success as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice in positions which will require severe labor but cordial co-operation.

Having no implied engagements to supply, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official stations, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motives as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty, and the best interests of my country.

I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher obligations than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands, diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in the public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention and punishment of fraud, the neglect of duty, and for peculation, will be vain; with them they would be unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilance and watchfulness. The danger of a concentration of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded.

You have a right, then to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the States and federal authorities, and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a great disconnection between the separate rights & responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations that should form the firm basis of future concord in regard to the question which has most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their rights, to manage affairs strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing freely my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a feverish degree, I am moved by no other impulse than the most earnest desire for the perpetuity of that union that has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal from the record of my words and acts, and it is only requisite to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined; without it, what are they individually and collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in relation to government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies mankind? From that brilliant constellation which both illumes our way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not then darkness, the lustre of the whole will be dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I have the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our property to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are surely bound to transmit to our children.

The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be; but it never has been and never can be traversed for good by the spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness.

The founders of the Republic dealt with them as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a well-tempered and efficient organization, which it will be always safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of levish ambition, or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which obtain with us, I shall interpose a steady and stern resistance.

We believe that involuntary servitude as it exists in different States is recognized by the Constitution. It stands like any other administrative right, and that the States where it exists, are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provision. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, are strictly constitutional, and should be carried into effect. I believe the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with reluctance, encouraged by abstract opinions in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which these expositions belong. Such has been, and are my convictions.

Upon them I shall act, and fondly hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious or fanciful excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon men's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations; it will not be sufficient that such counsels are rejected. It must be felt that there is no security but in the nation's humble acknowledgement of dependence upon God and his overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a primary crisis by wise counsels like those which gave us a constitutional privilege to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition and not as an encouragement to any section of the Union, to make experiments which are fraught with such awful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all our hearts that beautiful as our favored country is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever estimate its broken fragments.

Standing as I go, almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and as I were within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past generation around me, so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our Fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED CITY.—In the account of the arrival of the Ripon steamer, in the news of Saturday last, mention was made of the discovery of a buried city in Egypt, named Sennachris. It appears to be situated about five hours' journey from Cairo, near the first cataract. An Arab, having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphinx appearing above the ground near this spot, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavations, and laid open a long buried street which contained 55 granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about 60 tons, and which formerly held evidently the ashes of sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pasha, and has examined great quantities of curiosities, some of the ancient earthen ware vessels of a diminutive size. This street, when lit up at night, forms a magnificent sight. It is upwards of 1000 yards long. Many of the curiosities dug out have to be kept in sand to preserve them from perishing. At Alexandria, just above the square, and near the Greek Church, there has also been laid open very recently the foundation of what is believed to be the once famous Alexandrian library, destroyed by Caliph Omar. The ruins dug from this spot, which consist principally of bricks and stones being sold for ordinary purposes.

During the stay of the mail steamer Ripon Alexandria, at the beginning of the month, the admiralty agent of her, Lieut. Newenham, visited the spot, and he states that he saw large quantities of calcined earth and blackened bricks, the effects of fire. Lieut. Newenham brought away with him, and has it now at Southampton, a drawing from a handsome sculptured blue granite stone found among the rubbish on this spot. The drawing represents a winged sphere, underneath which is a figure like a baboon in a sitting posture, with uplifted hands. Below this are the figures of what are believed to be kings, over the head of which are a quantity of hieroglyphics, seeming to record their names and titles.

London News.

KNOWLEDGE is not wisdom. A person may know much, and yet have no claim to be called wise. Wisdom is the practical application of knowledge.

EXPERIENCE is the light in the ship's stern shining on dangers past but foreshadowing dangers to come.

ONE who in early years will not go forward with virtuous forethought and resolution along the path which he is to travel, will be forced, it is probable, in mature years to look back with compunction and sorrow.

Answer to Enigma by J. B. C. FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD solved by HIRAH HERVEY.

MARRIED.

On the 8th of Feb. last, by Rev. STEPHEN MAESTERS, Mr. WILLIAM McDONALD, to Mrs. LEVIA ALLEN; all of this county. On the seventh day of the third month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by ANDREW McFARLIN Esq., Mr. SYLVESTER S. NASH, to Miss NANCY HOOKE, all of the county of Marshall in Indiana.

DIED

At his residence in Plymouth, on the 20th of Feb. last, Mr. SAMUEL L. PATERSON, after a lingering illness of Consumption. At his father's residence in Green township in this county, on the 1st inst., Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, aged about 20 years.